

POETRY.

Caprice.

She hung the cage at the window;
"If he goes by," she said,
"He will hear my robin singing,
And when he lifts his head
I shall be sitting here to sow,
And he will bow to me, I know."

The robin sang a love sweet song,
The young man raised his head;
The maiden turned away and blushed—
"I am a fool," she said,
And went on embroidering in silk,
A pink-eyed girl, white as milk.

The young man loitered slowly,
By the house three times that day;
She took her bird from the window,
"He need not look this way."
She sat at her piano long,
And sighed and played a death-sad song.

But when the day was done she said,
"I wish that he would come!
Remember, Mary, if he calls
To-night, I'm not at home."
So when he rang, she went—the elf!
She went and let him in herself.

They sang full long together,
Their love sweet song, death and;
The robin woke from his slumber,
And rang out, clear and glad,
"Now go," she softly said, "tis late!"
And followed him to lock the gate.

He took the rosebud from her,
While "you shall not," she said;
He closed her hand within his own,
And while her tongue forbade,
Her will was darkened in eclipse
Of binding love upon his lips.

POLITICAL.

Gen. Grant and the President.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

Dear Sir: Before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers. Truly yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

THE ORDER OF REMOVAL.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 17, 1867.

Major-General George H. Thomas is hereby assigned to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the Act of Congress passed on the 2d day of March, 1867.

Major-General P. H. Sheridan is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

Major-General Winfield S. Hancock is hereby assigned to the command of the Department of the Cumberland.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

GENERAL GRANT TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.
HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S. STATES,
Washington, D. C., Aug. 17, 1867.

His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

Sir: I am in receipt of your order of this date, directing the assignment of General G. H. Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the Department of the Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Cumberland; also your note of this date, enclosing these instructions, saying "before you issue instructions to carry into effect the enclosed order, I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you may deem necessary respecting the assignments to which the order refers."

I am pleased to avail myself of this invitation to urge, earnestly urge—the name of a patriotic people who have sacrificed hundreds of thousands of loyal lives and thousands of millions of treasure to preserve the integrity and union of this country—that this order be not insisted on. It is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that Gen. Sheridan should not be removed from his present command. This is a republic where the will of the people is the law of the land. I beg that their voice may be heard.

General Sheridan has performed his civil duties faithfully and intelligently. His removal will only be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress. It will be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South, those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order—as a triumph. It will embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them.

The services of General Thomas in battling for the Union entitle him to some consideration. He has repeatedly entered his protest against being assigned to either of the five military districts, and especially to being assigned to relieve General Sheridan.

General Hancock ought not to be removed from where he is. His department is a complicated one, which will take a new commander some time to become acquainted with.

There are military reasons, pecuniary reasons, and, above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted on.

I beg to refer to a letter, marked private, which I wrote to the President when first consulted on the subject of the change in the War Department. It bears upon the subject of this removal, and I had hoped would have prevented it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
General United States Army,
And Secretary of War *ad interim*.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON TO GENERAL GRANT.
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, D. C., August 19, 1867.

General: I have received your communication of the 17th instant, and thank you for the promptness with which you have submitted your views respecting the assignments directed in my order of that date. When I stated in my unofficial note of the 17th, that I would be pleased to hear any suggestions you might deem necessary upon the subject, it

was not my intention to ask from you a formal report, but rather to invite a verbal statement of any reasons affecting the public interests, which, in your opinion, would render the order inexpedient. Unasmuch, however, as you have embodied your suggestions in a written communication, it is proper that I should make some reply.

You earnestly urge that the order be not insisted on, remarking that "it is unmistakably the expressed wish of the country that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command." While I am cognizant of the efforts that have been made to retain General Sheridan in command of the Fifth Military District, I am not aware that the question has ever been submitted to the people themselves for determination. It certainly would be unjust to the army to assume that, in the opinion of the nation, he alone is capable of commanding the States of Louisiana and Texas, and that, were he for any cause removed, no other General in the military service of the United States would be competent to fill his place. General Thomas, whom I have designated as a successor, is well known to the country. Having won high and honorable distinction in the field, he has since, in the execution of the responsible duties of a department commander, exhibited great ability, sound discretion and sterling patriotism. He has not failed, under the most trying circumstances, to enforce the laws, to preserve peace and order, to encourage the restoration of civil authority, and to promote, as far as possible, a spirit of reconciliation. His administration of the department of the Cumberland will certainly compare most favorably with that of General Sheridan in the Fifth Military District. These affairs appear to be in a disturbed condition, and a bitter spirit of antagonism seems to have resulted from General Sheridan's management. He has rendered himself exceedingly obnoxious by the manner in which he has exercised even the powers conferred by Congress, and still more so by a resort to authority not granted by law necessary to his faithful and efficient execution. His rule has, in fact, been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our Government or the nature of our free institutions. The state of affairs which has resulted from the course he has pursued has seriously interfered with a harmonious, satisfactory, and speedy execution of the Acts of Congress, and is alone sufficient to justify a change. His removal, therefore, cannot "be regarded as an effort to defeat the laws of Congress," for the object is to facilitate their execution, through an officer who has never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and to exact, within his jurisdiction, a like obedience from others. It cannot "be interpreted by the unconquered element in the South—those who did all they could to break up this Government by arms, and now wish to be the only element consulted as to the method of restoring order as a triumph," for as intelligent men, they must know that the mere change of Military Commanders cannot alter the law, and that General Thomas will be as much bound by its requirements as General Sheridan. It cannot "embolden them to renewed opposition to the will of the loyal masses, believing that they have the Executive with them;" for they are perfectly familiar with the antecedents of the President, and know that he has not obstructed the laws.

No one, as you are aware, has a higher appreciation than myself of services of General Thomas, and no one would be less inclined to assign him to a command not entirely to his wishes. Knowing him as I do, I cannot think that he will hesitate for a moment to obey any order having in view a complete and speedy restoration of the Union, in the preservation of which he has rendered such important and valuable services.

General Hancock, known to the whole country as a gallant, able and patriotic soldier, will, I have no doubt, sustain his high reputation in any position to which he may be assigned. If, as you observe, the department which he will have is a complicated one, I feel confident that under the guidance and instruction of General Sherman, General Sheridan will soon become familiar with its necessities, and will avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the Indian troubles for the display of the energy, enterprise and daring which gave him so enviable a reputation during our recent civil struggle.

In assuming that it is the expressed wish of the people that General Sheridan should not be removed from his present command, you remark that "this is a republic, where the will of the people is the law of the land," and "beg that their voice may be heard." This is indeed a republic, based, however, upon a written Constitution. That Constitution is the combined and expressed will of the people, and their voice is law when reflected in the manner which that instrument prescribes. While one of its provisions makes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy, another requires that "he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." Believing that a change in the command of the Fifth Military District is absolutely necessary for a faithful execution of the laws, I have issued the order which is the subject of this correspondence; and in thus exercising a power that inheres in the Executive, under the Constitution, as commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, I am discharging a duty required of me by the will of the nation, as formally declared in the supreme law of the land. By his oath the Executive is solemnly bound, "to the best of his ability, to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution," and although in times of great excitement it may be lost to public view, it is his duty, without regard to the consequences to himself, to hold sacred and to enforce any and all of its provisions. Any other course would lead to the destruction of the Republic; for, the Constitution once abolished, there would be no Congress for the exercise of legislative powers, no Executive to see that the laws are faithfully executed, no judiciary to afford to the citizens protection for life, limb and property. Usurpation would inevitably follow, and a despotism be fixed upon the people in violation of their combined and expressed will.

In conclusion, I fail to perceive any "military," "pecuniary" or "patriotic reasons" why this order should not be carried into effect. You will remember that in the first instance I did not consider General Sheridan the most suitable officer for the command of the Fifth Military District. Time has strengthened my convictions upon this point, and has led me to the conclusion that patriotic considerations demand that he should be superseded by an officer, who, while he will faithfully execute the law, will at the same

time give more general satisfaction to the whole people, white and black, North and South.

I am, General, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—Gen. Thomas' movements are interrupted by an attack of the liver complaint.

Indian Commissioner Taylor is here on private business; will rejoin Commission in a few days. He furnishes no new information.

On proper medical recommendations, the President has suspended the order assigning General Thomas to the command of the Fifth District. Sheridan will remain in command until relieved, probably by General Hancock.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week, \$392,000; issued, \$554,000. The Treasurer holds as security for national circulation, \$340,000,000; for deposits of public money, \$38,000,000. National bank circulation, \$299,000,000.

Internal revenue receipts to-day, \$541,000; for the week, \$2,879,000. Custom receipts from the 12th to the 17th, \$4,000,000.

Gen. Augur is of opinion that if the Indian war is fairly inaugurated it will be general.—He will require 20,000 men; Hancock will require as many. He thinks the Spotted Tail tribe went on buffalo hunt under influence of Red Cloud, who represented Spotted Tail would be dishonored unless they went. Commissioner Taylor, who is here, is hopeful of good results from the September council.

The President will use his powers to exhaustion in support of the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The following order was issued by General Grant to-day:

II. In compliance with the foregoing instructions of the President of the United States, Major-General P. H. Sheridan will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed, without delay, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and will relieve Major-General Hancock, in command of the Department of the Missouri.

III. On being relieved by Major-General Sheridan, Major-General Hancock will proceed, without delay, to New Orleans, La., and assume command of the Fifth Military District, and of the Department composed of the States of Louisiana and Texas.

IV. Major-General George H. Thomas will continue in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

By command of General Grant.

(Signed) E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—During the late contest, the President placed himself squarely on his constitutional rights and duty, and carried his point. It is suggested that a recent letter from Stevens, apparently published yesterday morning, lashing the conservative Senators for not taking from the President certain rights and duties, some of which Grant claimed, had much to do with the General's retrograde movement.

Custom receipts for the week ending on the 24th, \$3,702,000.

The following was issued to-day, in pursuance of the foregoing order of the President of the United States:

Brevet Maj. Gen. Canby will, on receipt of this order, turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceed to Charleston, S. C., to relieve Maj. Gen. Sickles of the command of the Second Military District. Maj. Gen. Sickles, on being relieved, will repair to New York city, and report by letter to the Adjutant General.

E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

The order regarding the Fifth District was not promulgated at 3 o'clock to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day \$558,000. Grant had a prolonged interview with the President. During the interview, matters were adjusted and Grant's letter of yesterday was withdrawn. Subsequently, the order relieving Sickles was promulgated, and there are assurances that the order affecting the Fifth District will be promulgated to-morrow.

MONTGOMERY, August 28.—Registration returns received in full for all Counties in Alabama. Total, 160,990—whites, 72,474; blacks, 88,248. Only ten candidates have been announced in the State so far, one of whom is colored.

Sixty-six bales of new cotton have been received up to date. The corn is safe, and in large quantity. Cotton greatly damaged in the last few weeks for lack of rain and by worms.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—It is stated that Grant has written to the President, claiming that Congress vested authority in the five Districts in the General of the United States Army. Grant is unwilling to vest it in another, and, therefore, will, at least, delay ordering the execution of the executive order relieving Sickles and Sheridan.

GREAT BRITAIN, during 1866, imported from the United States, India and elsewhere, raw cotton valued at \$387,007,030 as compared with an import of \$330,150,965 in 1865, and an import of \$391,018,645 in 1864.—The "London Times" thinks the value of cotton imported into Great Britain during 1867 will be greatly curtailed, it only having amounted to \$129,416,360 during the first five months of the year. The curtailment, however, is in the import from India, and not in the trade with the United States.

NEW ORLEANS, August 28.—Galveston despatches of to-day state that there were twenty-one deaths on the 27th instant. Gen. Loren Kent, Collector of the port, died last night.

RICHMOND, August 29.—Returns from all except eight Counties have been received at headquarters, which show registration to be: Whites 110,000; blacks 90,000. Of Counties not received, four have large white majorities.

The blacks having badly beaten one policeman at the circus last night and stoned others, a company of United States troops have been sent to the spot to-night, to prevent a riot, which is considered imminent.

THINGS ARE WORKING.—The "New York Tribune," of Monday, has an article on the doings at Washington. We extract:
We need only add, that no one has ever yet called Hancock, Canby and Gordon Grant

radicals; and no one pretends that Sheridan Sickles and Pope have offended otherwise than in giving an active, hearty support to the reconstruction policy of Congress.—What, then, do these acts portend?

We can understand them no otherwise than as the opening of a new and desperate struggle to arrest the reconstruction policy decreed by Congress, and, if possible, defeat and subvert it. To this end, we infer that it is deemed necessary to hurl from office every radical whom the President or his Cabinet can reach, but especially those wielding military power over the South. We judge that this final struggle is to be far more bitter, more violent, more proscriptive, than that of 1866.

DISTRICT DIRECTORY.

Clerk of the Court—J. E. HAGOOD.
Sheriff—L. THOMAS.
Ordinary—W. E. HOLCOMBE.
Commissioner in Equity—ROBT. A. THOMPSON.
Coroner—W. J. Gantt.

Commissioners to Approve the Bonds of Public Officers—J. J. Norton, Jos. Burnett, J. H. Ambler, James Lawrence, Sam'l Reid.

Commissioners of the Poor—Dr. H. C. Miller, Chairman; Geo. R. Cherry, Secretary and Treasurer; J. B. Clayton, S. D. Keith, R. Craig, Sr.

Commissioners of Public Buildings—Robt. A. Thompson, Chairman; J. E. Hagood, Secretary and Treasurer; W. E. Holcombe, M. F. Mitchell, P. J. Miller.

Commissioners of Free Schools—T. B. Maulden, Chairman; W. E. Holcombe, Secretary and Treasurer; C. H. Spears, I. Wickliffe, H. H. Penny, Daniel Grice, James Burdine.

Magistrates—W. J. Gantt, W. C. Keith, J. R. Gossett, Thos. Dillard, J. C. G. Parsons, J. N. Arnold, Rezin Backley, J. B. Sanders, L. V. Yener, Abel Robins, W. H. Parvaneau, Nimrod Sullivan, Edward Hughes, John Sharp, Joseph B. Reid, W. B. White, Leonard Rogers.

Commissioners of Roads—2d Regiment—G. W. Phillips, Chairman; W. Pittsford, Clerk; William Bibbs, Jr. Treasurer; M. F. Mitchell, Thomas J. Steele, S. E. Maxwell, James L. Boyd, L. W. Lusk, S. M. Crawford, M. R. Hummick.

5th Regiment—F. A. Hoke, Chairman; E. H. Griffin, Treasurer; J. B. Clayton, Clerk; J. B. Gasaway, J. A. Ballinger, Alex. Algood, Thos. R. Price, S. D. Keith, Henry Williams, J. T. Gossett, J. W. Singleton, Thos. Dillard.

Internal Revenue—H. A. H. Gibson, Assessor 2d Regiment, S. C. M. F. A. Hoke, Assessor 5th Regiment, S. C. M. J. W. Cobb, Collector.

RECONSTRUCTED POST OFFICES.

POST OFFICE. NAME OF POSTMASTER.
Pickens C. H. : : Catharine T. Gibson
Pickensville : : O. M. Folger
Walhalla : : C. H. Isertell
Fair Play : : Benj. R. Doughty
Arnold's Mills : : Wm. McMahon
Hunter's Mills : : Wm. Hunter, Jr.
Mile Creek : : Mary J. Robins
Duesville : : Marcus A. Morgan
Eighteen Mile : : Lemuel Hendricks
Table Mountain : : Rebecca Reid
Bachelor's Retreat : : Grief Crenshaw
Oakway : : Mary Sanders
Snow Creek : : Emory Moore
George's Creek : : James R. Spillers
Salisbury : : Mary Bates
Five Mile : : Mahala Duncan
Tunnel Hill : : Thos. Thompson
Clamont : : J. C. Miller
Bastote : : F. O. McKinney

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Analysis of Ores, Soils, Fertilizers, &c., made with greatest care and accuracy. Chemical advice given in all branches of the science, on moderate terms.

DR. F. OLIN DANIELLY,

So well and favorably known throughout the State, is with me, and would be pleased to see his old friends, or receive any orders for Goods.

March 20, 1867 26 1m

Notice to Creditors.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS—IN EQUITY.

Edward B. Calhoun, Adm'r., } Bill for Injunction,

vs. } Marshalling Assets,

John B. Earle and others. } Partition, &c.

UPON hearing the Bill, in this case, and on motion of Mr. Burt, Complainant's Solicitor: It is ordered, that a Writ of Injunction do issue, to John B. Earle, claiming to be a creditor of W. Ransom Calhoun, restraining him from prosecuting his suit against Edward B. Calhoun; that an Injunction be issued, to be directed to the said John B. Earle, William A. Lay, Executor, and William H. Sargent, claiming to be creditors of Henry D. Calhoun, restraining them and each of them from prosecuting their suits against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator of Henry D. Calhoun; and that the said parties, the suing creditors, and all other creditors of W. Ransom Calhoun, and of Henry D. Calhoun, be enjoined, and they are hereby enjoined from commencing suits at law, and from prosecuting suits already commenced against the said Edward B. Calhoun, as Administrator, for debts alleged to be due to them or either of them, from the said W. Ransom Calhoun and from the said Henry D. Calhoun.

ROBT. A. THOMPSON, C. E. P. D.

Com'r's Office, March 18, 1867 1f

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and the lungs being completely exhausted, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertisement is to send the prescription to the afflicted, and to give information which he considers to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 6, 1867 33 1y

Legal Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned not to trade with or give credits to my wife, MARY HOLDEN, as I am determined not to pay such debts unless compelled by law—she having quit my bed and board without provocation or cause.

B. F. HOLDEN.

August 18, 1867 47 2

LAW CARD.

S. D. GOODLETT. WM. M. THOMAS.
GOODLETT & THOMAS,
Attorneys at Law
AND
SOLICITORS IN EQUITY,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

PRACTISES in the Courts of Anderson, Pickens, Greenville, Spartanburg and Laurens. And also in the Federal Courts for the District of South Carolina, and in the Courts of Bankruptcy.

March 26, 1867 27 3m

Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company.

TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 5, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Greenville and Columbia Railroad Company are now prepared to exchange their Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, endorsed by the State of South Carolina under the Act of the Legislature of December 20, 1866, for their Bonds and Coupons past due, secured by a mortgage commonly known as the "first mortgage."

Also, for their Bonds, and the Coupons on them that may be due, endorsed by the State under the Act of the Legislature of January 28, 1861, which are headed "Confederate States of America."

Also, for their Bonds and Coupons past due, known as "Non-Mortgage Bonds," at our three, as provided for in said Act of December 20, 1866.

Holders of "Non-Mortgage Bonds and Coupons" past due, who prefer it, will be allowed to take for them in exchange, the Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness of the Company, secured by a second mortgage, at par.

Bonds and Certificates of Indebtedness, secured by a second mortgage, will also be tendered to all parties having any other class of claims against the Company, in payment.

JOHN G. EDWARDS,

July 10, 1867 42 4

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

Samuel Lovingsgood, Ex'or } Foreign Attachment,

vs. } I. Wickliffe,

E. A. Tate. } P. H. A. G.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 12th day of March, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who, it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 14th day of March, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, C. E. P.

Clerk's Office, March 12, 1867 1v

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,

PICKENS—IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

J. D. Ferguson, Adm'r. } Foreign Attachment,

vs. } McGowan & Adams,

William Douglass. } P. H. A. G.

WHEREAS, the Plaintiff did, on the 5th day of February, 1867, file his declaration against the Defendant, (who, as it is said,) is absent from and without the limits of this State, and has neither wife nor attorney known within the same, upon whom a copy of the said declaration might be served: It is therefore ordered, that the said Defendant do appear and plead thereto, on or before the 6th day of February, 1868; otherwise, final and absolute judgment will then be given and awarded against him.

J. E. HAGOOD, C. E. P.

Clerk's Office, Feb. 5, 1867 1v

THE BEST TONIC NOW IN USE!

MANUFACTURED BY C. F. PANKIN,

Charleston, S. C.

Dec 8, 1866 12 1y

WATCHES

Repaired on Short Notice,

Opposite the Post Office,

GREENVILLE C. H., S. C.

Watches and Jewelry for sale; also, Spectacles to suit all ages, at old prices. Give me a call!

Jan. 24, 1867 19 1f

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY.